

UNITED STATES DISTRICT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
TACOMA DIVISION

MONET CARTER-MIXON, as Personal
Representative of the Estate of MANUEL
ELLIS, and MARCIA CARTER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF TACOMA, CHRISTOPHER
BURBANK, MATTHEW COLLINS,
MASYIH FORD, TIMOTHY RANKINE,
ARMANDO FARINAS, RON
KOMAROVSKY, PIERCE COUNTY, GARY
SANDERS, and ANTHONY MESSINEO,

Defendants.

No. _____

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES UNDER
42 § U.S.C 1983 AND WASHINGTON
LAW

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs, MONET CARTER-MIXON as Personal Representative of the ESTATE OF
MANUEL ELLIS, and MARCIA CARTER, by and through their attorneys, allege as follows:

I. NATURE OF ACTION

1.1. Introduction. This case arises from the wrongful killing of Manuel Ellis in Tacoma,
Washington on March 3, 2020. This is a civil rights action brought by Plaintiffs
Monet Carter-Mixon, as Personal Representative of the Estate of Manuel Ellis, and
Marcia Carter, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Fourth and Fourteenth
Amendments, as well as pendent claims under Washington Law. Plaintiffs' claims

1 are asserted against the City of Tacoma; Tacoma Police Officers Matthew Collins,
2 Christopher Burbank, Timothy Rankine, Masyih Ford, Armando Farinas, and Ron
3 Komarovksy; Pierce County; and Pierce County Sheriff Deputies Gary Sanders and
4 Anthony Messineo.

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6 1.2. Officers Matthew Collins, Christopher Burbank, Timothy Rankine, Masyih Ford,
7 Armando Farinas, and Ron Komarovsky were operating under the reckless
8 direction and supervision of the Defendant City of Tacoma at the time Manuel Ellis
9 was killed.

10 1.3. Despite the Defendant Officers wrongful conduct, Tacoma has effectively
11 approved and ratified their actions. The City of Tacoma implicitly and overtly
12 condones and defends officers that use excessive force against individuals. Tacoma
13 police officers are aware that they are unlikely to receive any discipline when they
14 use deadly force against a human being. The City of Tacoma repeatedly fails to
15 discipline officers who commit acts of excessive force, especially when it involves
16 the use of deadly force. Tacoma fails to identify officers who may have violated
17 individuals' Fourth Amendment rights. Tacoma fails to log, document, and
18 investigate allegations of officer misconduct. The City of Tacoma's policies
19 provide that documentation concerning complaints against officers and employee
20 reprimands is routinely destroyed. When Tacoma officers are investigated for
21 alleged misconduct the investigations are negligently conducted, and fail to adhere
22 to established law enforcement standards and Washington law. For these and other
23 reasons, the City of Tacoma is liable for the violation of Manuel Ellis' civil rights
24 and wrongful death.
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1 1.4. Deputy Gary Sanders and Lieutenant Anthony Messineo were operating under the
2 reckless direction and supervision of the Defendant Pierce County at the time
3 Manuel Ellis was killed.

4 1.5. Despite the wrongful conduct of Deputy Gary Sanders and Lieutenant Anthony
5 Messineo, Pierce County has effectively approved and ratified their actions. Pierce
6 County implicitly and overtly condones and defends officers that use excessive
7 force against individuals. Pierce County law enforcement officers are aware that
8 they are unlikely to receive any discipline when they use deadly force against a
9 human being. Pierce County repeatedly fails to discipline officers who commit acts
10 of excessive force, especially when it involves the use of deadly force. Pierce
11 County fails to identify officers who may have violated individuals' Fourth
12 Amendment rights. Pierce County fails to log, document, and investigate
13 allegations of officer misconduct. Pierce County's policies provide that
14 documentation concerning complaints against officers and employee reprimands is
15 routinely destroyed. When Pierce County officers are investigated for alleged
16 misconduct the investigations are negligently conducted, and fail to adhere to
17 established law enforcement standards and Washington law. For these and other
18 reasons, Pierce County is liable for the violation of Manuel Ellis' civil rights and
19 wrongful death.
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23 II. PARTIES

24 2.1 Plaintiff Monet Carter-Mixon: Monet Carter-Mixon ("Ms. Carter-Mixon") is the
25 Personal Representative of the Estate of Manuel Ellis. She is the decedent's sister
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1 and a resident of Pierce County, Washington. Ms. Carter-Mixon brings this lawsuit
2 on behalf of the Estate and statutory beneficiaries of Manuel Ellis.

3 2.2 Plaintiff Marcia Carter: Marcia Carter (“Ms. Carter”) is the mother of Manuel Ellis
4 and she is a resident of Pierce County, Washington.

5 2.3 Defendant Christopher Burbank: At all times relevant, Christopher Burbank
6 (“Office Burbank”) was employed as a law enforcement officer by the Tacoma
7 Police Department and was acting within the course and scope of his employment
8 with the City of Tacoma and under the color of state law. Officer Burbank’s acts
9 alleged herein were taken for the benefit of the City of Tacoma and his marital
10 community.
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12 2.4 Defendant Matthew Collins: At all times relevant, Matthew Collins (“Officer
13 Collins”) was employed as a law enforcement officer by the Tacoma Police
14 Department and was acting within the course and scope of his employment with
15 the City of Tacoma and under the color of state law. Officer Collins’ acts alleged
16 herein were taken for the benefit of the City of Tacoma and his marital community.
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18 2.5 Defendant Timothy Rankine: At all times relevant, Timothy Rankine (“Officer
19 Rankine”) was employed as a law enforcement officer by the Tacoma Police
20 Department and was acting within the course and scope of his employment with
21 the City of Tacoma and under the color of state law. Officer Rankine’s acts alleged
22 herein were taken for the benefit of the City of Tacoma and his marital community.
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24 2.6 Defendant Masyih Ford: At all times relevant, Masyih Ford (“Officer Ford”) was
25 employed as a law enforcement officer by the Tacoma Police Department and was
26 acting within the course and scope of his employment with the City of Tacoma and
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1 under the color of state law. Officer Ford's acts alleged herein was taken for the
2 benefit of the City of Tacoma and his marital community.

3 2.7 Defendant Armando Farinas: At all times relevant, Armando Farinas ("Officer
4 Farinas") was employed as a law enforcement officer by the Tacoma Police
5 Department and was acting within the course and scope of his employment with
6 the City of Tacoma and under the color of state law. Officer Farinas' acts alleged
7 herein were taken for the benefit of the City of Tacoma and his marital community.
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9 2.8 Defendant Ron Komarovsky: At all times relevant, Ron Komarovsky ("Officer
10 Komarovsky") was employed as a law enforcement officer by the Tacoma Police
11 Department and was acting within the course and scope of his employment with
12 the City of Tacoma and under the color of state law. Officer Komarovsky's acts
13 alleged herein were taken for the benefit of the City of Tacoma and his marital
14 community.
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16 2.9 Defendant City of Tacoma: The City Tacoma is a municipal corporation located in
17 the Western District of Washington. At all times material to this Complaint,
18 Officers Collins, Burbank, Rankine, Ford, Farinas, and Komarovsky were agents
19 of the City of Tacoma, acting within the scope of their employment, and under color
20 of state law. The civil rights violations delineated herein were proximately caused
21 by Tacoma's policies, customs, and the decisions of its policy-makers.
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23 2.10 Defendant Gary Sanders: At all times relevant, Gary Sanders ("Deputy Sanders")
24 was employed as a law enforcement officer by the Pierce County Sheriff's Office
25 and was acting within the course and scope of his employment with Pierce County
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and under the color of state law. Deputy Sanders' acts alleged herein were taken for the benefit of Pierce County and his marital community.

2.11 Defendant Anthony Messineo: At all times relevant, Anthony Messineo ("Lieutenant Messineo") was employed as a law enforcement officer by the Pierce County Sheriff's Office and was acting within the course and scope of his employment with Pierce County and under the color of state law. Lieutenant Messineo's acts alleged herein were taken for the benefit of Pierce County and his marital community.

2.12 Defendant Pierce County: Pierce County is a municipal corporation located in the Western District of Washington. At all times material to this Complaint, Deputy Sanders and Lieutenant Messineo were agents of Pierce County, acting within the scope of their employment, and under color of state law. The civil rights violations delineated herein were proximately caused by Pierce County's policies, customs, and the decisions of its policy-makers.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3.1 This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C §§ 1331 and 1343.

3.2 This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

3.3 Venue is appropriate in the Western District of Washington pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because at least some of the Defendants reside in this judicial district and because the events and omissions giving rise to the claims alleged herein occurred within the Western District of Washington, Tacoma Division.

IV. FACTS

4.1 On the evening of March 3, 2020 Manuel Ellis decided to go to his neighborhood 7-Eleven store to get some snacks. He would never make it back home alive.

4.2 At approximately 11:11 p.m., Manuel purchased a box of raspberry doughnuts and a bottle of water. The clerk who sold the items to him did not observe any odd behavior by Manuel or any indications that he was under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

4.3 As Manuel was walking home from the 7-Eleven he was confronted by Officer Collins and Officer Burbank at the intersection of 96th Street S. and Ainsworth Avenue S. in Tacoma.

4.4 As confirmed by multiple eyewitnesses, Manuel was not the aggressor and Officers Collins and Burbank physically assaulted him while his back was turned.

4.5 Officer Burbank initially struck Manuel with the door of his vehicle.

4.6 The Officers then got out of their marked Tacoma Police Department vehicle, slammed Manuel down, and repeatedly struck him in the face with punches and elbows.¹

4.7 Manuel was unarmed during this incident.

4.8 Officer Collins was armed and outfitted in body armor at the time of the incident. He had previously served in the United States Army for approximately eight years and was very experienced in hand to hand combat. In addition to his Army Special Forces training Officer Collins had extensive training in grappling and martial arts.

¹ Part of this initial assault was recorded with a cell phone video by an independent eyewitness (S.M.) who happened to be driving behind the marked Tacoma Police Department vehicle. The two cell phone videos recorded by the eyewitness S.M. are publicly available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=06fdr3ey62s>.

1 4.9 Officer Burbank was armed and outfitted in body armor at the time of the incident.
2 He had previously served in the United States Army for approximately eight years
3 and was very experienced in hand to hand combat.

4 4.10 Officer Collins elbowed Manuel in the face multiple times. He decided to use
5 elbows rather than closed fist punches because he was concerned about breaking his
6 hands.

7 4.11 After striking Manuel several times in the face Officer Collins placed him in a
8 chokehold.²

9 4.12 As Manuel was being choked, Officer Burbank pointed a X-26 TASER at his chest.

10 4.13 Manuel put both of his hands up and tried to surrender to the Officers.

11 4.14 The Officers continued to escalate the incident and Officer Burbank tased Manuel
12 in the chest. Officer Burbank proceeded to tase Manuel two more times while he
13 was being restrained.³

14 4.15 With each shot, the X-26 TASER releases approximately 50,000 volts of electricity
15 for a period of five seconds. Being tased causes significant pain and can cause
16 involuntary muscle contractions, defecation, and loss of control of bodily functions.
17 Further, when pointed at a person, a taser can sometimes appear to be a firearm.

18 4.16 The pain and fear that Manuel experienced was excruciating as he was repeatedly
19 tased while being choked.

20 4.17 Officers Rankine and Ford were the next officers to arrive on scene.

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25 ² Officer Collins has characterized the chokehold as a Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint.

26 ³ Portions of this assault were recorded with a cell phone video by an independent eyewitness
27 (S.C.) who happened to be approaching the intersection perpendicular to the Tacoma Police
 Department vehicle. The cell phone video recorded by the eyewitness S.C. is publicly available at
 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kj8Qk9oGXa4>.

1 4.18 After the incident, Officer Rankine reported that when he arrived on scene he
2 observed a black male subject that was prone out on the ground on his stomach.
3 Officer Rankine stated, “Officer Burbank was on top of his upper torso, straddling
4 his upper torso almost like he was riding a horse, with both of his hands pressed
5 down on his upper body and then I saw Officer Collins try and secure both his legs.”

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7 4.19 Officer Rankine joined in holding Manuel down and restraining him. Manuel was
8 face down and not resisting as Officer Rankine put his bodyweight on him, Manuel
9 struggled to breathe. At the time of the incident Officer Rankine weighed
10 approximately two hundred pounds.

11 4.20 Manuel was already in handcuffs when Officer Ford helped restrain him on the
12 ground.

13 4.21 Manuel cried out, “I can’t breathe sir, I can’t breathe!”

14 4.22 One of the Officers responded to Manuel’s cries for help by telling him to, “shut
15 the fuck up!”

16 4.23 The Officers continued to aggressively restrain Manuel and they put hobbles on his
17 legs.

18 4.24 Hobbbling is more commonly known as “hogtieing.”⁴

19 4.25 As Officer Rankine applied pressure to Manuel’s back, a gang of officers helped
20 hogtie Manuel.

21 4.26 Deputy Sanders grabbed Manuel’s leg and assisted in restraining him.
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26 ⁴ “Hogtie: to fasten someone's hands and feet together, or to fasten all four legs of an animal
27 together.

Example: He was hogtied like a gutted deer.”

Cambridge Dictionary, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/hogtie>.

1 4.27 At least four Officers helped hold Manuel down, physically restrain him, and hogtie
2 him in the street.

3 4.28 At least one of the involved Officers described the hobble as resembling a “dog
4 leash.”

5 4.29 The Defendant Officers treated Manuel like a dangerous wild animal as opposed to
6 a human being.

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8 4.30 Even after Manuel was handcuffed and hogtied, Officers Collins, Burbank,
9 Rankine and Ford continued to place their body weight on Manuel. During that
10 time, Manuel continued to struggle for life and tried to say that he couldn’t breathe.

11 4.31 Officer Komarovsky also arrived at the scene and used his knees, hands, and
12 bodyweight to prevent Manuel from moving.

13 4.32 As Manuel laid on the street beaten, hogtied, handcuffed, and under the crushing
14 weight of several grown men, Officer Farinas arrived at the scene.

15 4.33 Officer Farinas observed that Manuel was lying face down in the street, restrained
16 by handcuffs and a hobble.

17 4.34 Officer Farinas noted that Manuel had blood on his face and blood was coming
18 from his mouth.

19 4.35 Officer Farinas placed a spit mask (a/k/a spit hood, transport hood, or spit sock)
20 over Manuel’s head.

21 4.36 Manuel was face down on the pavement and restrained when the spit mask was
22 placed over his head.

23 4.37 Manuel was not trying to spit on any of the law enforcement officers at the time the
24 spit mask was put over his head.
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4.38 Prior to the application of the spit mask Manuel had said that he could not breathe.

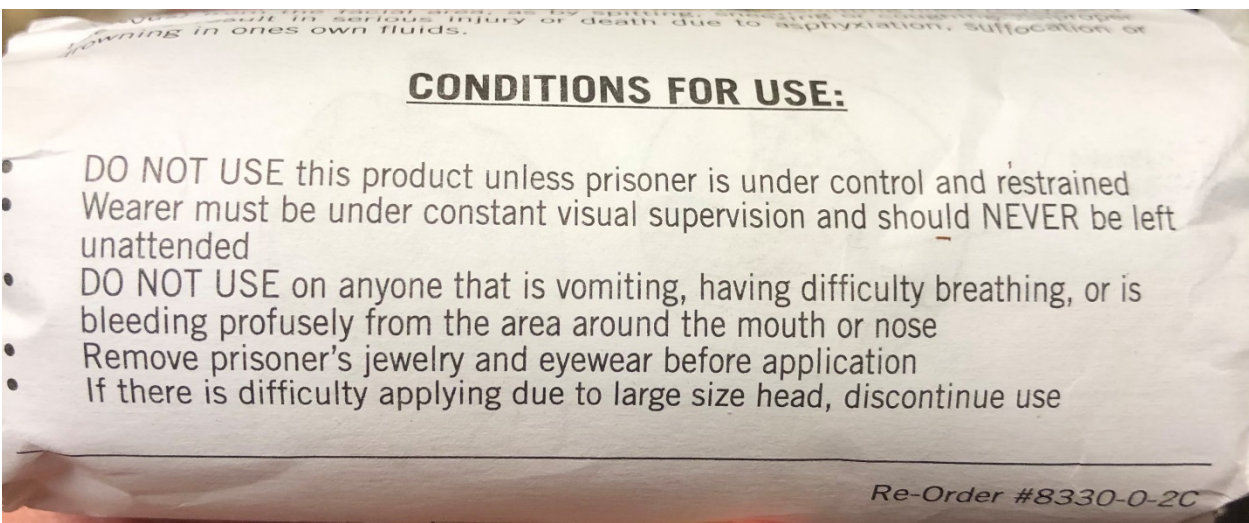
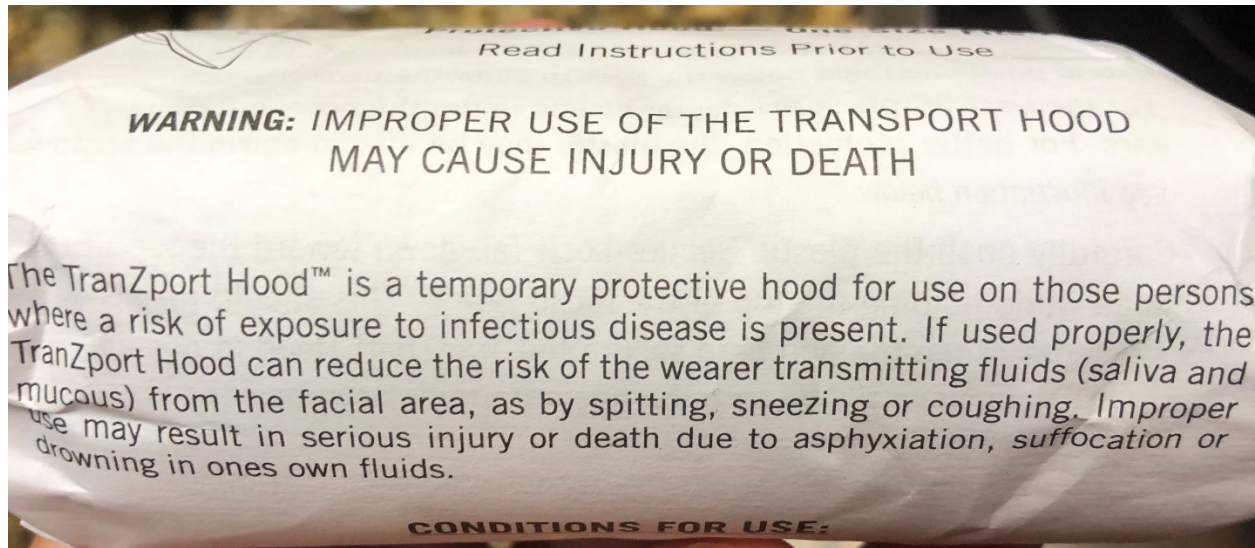
4.39 Despite that fact, none of the individually named Defendants did anything to stop Officer Farinas from putting a TPD-issued spit mask on Manuel.

4.40 Manuel was bleeding from his face and mouth at the time spit mask was put over his head.

4.41 The application of the spit mask further inhibited Manuel's ability to breathe.

4.42 The TPD-issued spit mask should have never been used on Manuel.

4.43 The TPD-issued spit mask came with the following warnings:



1 4.44 The use of the spit mask on Manuel was a proximate cause of his death.

2 4.45 The spit mask was used as a torture device for a punitive, non-law enforcement
3 purpose. The spit mask was used to punish, dehumanize, and terrify Manuel.

4 4.46 Lieutenant Messineo arrived at the scene and reportedly never touched Manuel. He
5 saw four officers controlling Manuel so “there was nothing for him to do.”
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7 4.47 Lieutenant Messineo would later describe Manuel’s movements as “thrashing
8 around like a fish out of water.”

9 4.48 Despite that observation Lieutenant Messineo made no effort to assist Manuel.

10 4.49 Deputy Sanders also made no effort to assist Manuel.

11 4.50 Several minutes into the assault Manuel went limp and medical assistance was
12 requested.
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14 4.51 Officer Rankine has significant first aid experience from his time in the Army.

15 4.52 Officer Rankine did not attempt CPR or any other lifesaving measures while
16 waiting for Fire/EMS to arrive.

17 4.53 The Tacoma Fire Department arrived at the scene after Manuel had been
18 unconscious and unresponsive for several minutes.

19 4.54 None of the law enforcement officers at the scene made any efforts to remove the
20 spit mask, handcuffs, or hobbles while waiting for the Fire Department to arrive.
21 Officers continued to restrain Manuel on the ground even after he had been
22 rendered unconscious.
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24 4.55 The Defendants did not exhibit any concern for Manuel’s safety or well-being.
25 They did not care whether he lived or died.
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1 4.56 Rather than transport Manuel to the hospital Tacoma firefighters attempted to
2 provide medical aid at the scene. Their efforts were unsuccessful and Manuel was
3 pronounced dead at the scene.

4 4.57 The body of Manuel Ellis was transported to the Pierce County Medical Examiner's
5 Office for an autopsy.

6 4.58 Officer Farinas assisted in gathering evidence at the scene and took custody of a
7 spent TASER cartridge.

8 4.59 Officer Farinas did so even though he had personally participated in the incident by
9 putting the spit mask on Manuel.

10 4.60 Officer Farinas was assigned to be the Critical Incident Liaison Officer (CILO) for
11 Officer Burbank.

12 4.61 Officer Farinas should never have been named the CILO because he had personally
13 participated in the incident by putting the spit mask on Manuel.

14 4.62 The Pierce County Sheriff's Office took over the initial investigation into Manuel's
15 death on the morning of March 4, 2020.

16 4.63 Detective Byron Brockway of the Pierce County Sheriff's Office was one of the
17 lead officers assigned to the investigation.

18 4.64 Detective Brockway documented in his report that "Det/Sgt Sanders helped
19 secure the subject's legs for hobbles."

20 4.65 Under the laws of the State of Washington, the investigating agency must conduct
21 a conflict check prior to initiating an investigation.

22 4.66 Pierce County was aware or should have been aware that several of its law
23 enforcement personnel were present while Manuel was being killed, that Deputy
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1 Sanders participated in restraining Manuel, and that its personnel could be liable
2 for failing to intervene to stop excessive force. As a result, the Pierce County
3 Sheriff's Office should have immediately recused itself from the Manuel Ellis
4 investigation.

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6 4.67 Instead, the Pierce County Sheriff's Office launched its sham investigation of this
7 killing.

8 4.68 Through its official spokesperson Ed Troyer, the Pierce County Sheriff's Office
9 distributed several false statements to the public in the weeks following the death
10 of Manuel Ellis.

11 4.69 Mr. Troyer told the public that Manuel had not been tased.

12 4.70 Mr. Troyer told the public that Manuel had not been choked.

13 4.71 Mr. Troyer's false statements were intended to pacify community outrage and help
14 conceal the reality of what had happened on March 3, 2020 - that law enforcement
15 officers with the Tacoma Police Department and Pierce County Sheriff's Office
16 had unlawfully killed Manuel Ellis.

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18 4.72 Pierce County violated both the spirit and letter of I-940 with its investigation of
19 this incident.

20 4.73 In violation of Washington law, Pierce County (a) failed to give weekly press
21 releases in relation to its investigation, (b) failed to provide the Ellis family with a
22 liaison that would keep them informed on the status of the investigation, and (3)
23 failed to appoint any civilian representatives to its investigative team.

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25 4.74 The investigation by Pierce County was negligently conducted and failed to adhere
26 to established law enforcement standards.
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- 1 4.75 Pierce County investigators did not try to interview Officer Farinas.
- 2 4.76 Pierce County investigators did not try to interview Officer Komarovsky.
- 3 4.77 Pierce County investigators did not try to identify or find any independent
- 4 eyewitnesses.
- 5 4.78 Pierce County investigators did not try to identify the car (or find its driver) which
- 6 allegedly drew the initial attention of Officers Collins and Burbank.
- 7 4.79 Officer Henry Betts of the Tacoma Police Department informed Pierce County
- 8 investigators on March 4, 2020 that the four officers were all invoking their Fifth
- 9 Amendment Rights.
- 10 4.80 Pierce County investigators did not interview Officers Collins, Burbank, Rankine,
- 11 or Ford until several days after the death of Manuel Ellis.
- 12 4.81 Pierce County investigators did not video record the interviews, despite the fact that
- 13 they had the means easily available to do so.
- 14 4.82 The interviews conducted by Pierce County investigators were tainted from the start
- 15 because the Pierce County Sheriff's Office was not an independent agency.
- 16 4.83 At the time Pierce County investigators interviewed Officers Collins, Burbank,
- 17 Rankine, and Ford they knew or should have known that Pierce County could
- 18 potentially be held liable for the death of Manuel Ellis.
- 19 4.84 Immediately following the death of Manuel Ellis, the City of Tacoma put Officers
- 20 Collins, Burbank, Rankine, and Ford on paid administrative leave. Tacoma did not
- 21 put Officers Farinas or Komarovsky on leave.
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1 4.85 Approximately two weeks after the incident Officers Collins, Burbank, Rankine,
2 and Ford were all allowed to return from administrative leave after completing a
3 psychological examination.

4 4.86 The Tacoma Police Department failed to conduct any meaningful review of this
5 incident prior to allowing Officers Collins, Burbank, Rankine, and Ford to return
6 from administrative leave.

7 4.87 The policy, custom, or practice of the Tacoma Police Department failing to conduct
8 any meaningful review of alleged excessive force incidents, including deadly force
9 incidents, prior to clearing officers to return to regular duty is a proximate cause of
10 the civil rights violations delineated herein.

11 4.88 Pierce County Medical Examiner Dr. Thomas B. Clark, III finalized his autopsy
12 report in May 2020 and determined that the manner of death was homicide. Dr.
13 Clark determined that the primary cause of Manuel Ellis' death was hypoxia due to
14 physical restraint.

15 4.89 Victoria Woodards is the Mayor of Tacoma. On June 4, 2020, after the public
16 release of S.M.'s cell phone video showing Officers Collins and Burbank assaulting
17 Manuel Ellis, Mayor Woodards voluntarily participated in a press conference and
18 addressed the public.

19 4.90 Among other statements at the June 4, 2020 press conference Mayor Woodards said
20 that, "I am telling you that I am going to call for several things. And the officers
21 that committed this crime should be fired and prosecuted to the full extent of the
22 law."⁵

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27 ⁵ Video of Mayor Woodards June 4, 2020 press conference is publicly available at
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xv_RSDr0kOk&t=151s.

1 4.91 Tacoma has not followed through on the Mayor's statement. Despite overwhelming
2 evidence that has come to light in the last 18 months showing that Tacoma police
3 officers lied to investigators and wrongfully killed Manuel Ellis, Tacoma has
4 ratified the actions of its Officers and declined to take any adverse action against
5 them.

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7 4.92 As the Ellis family and social justice organizations were demanding a full and fair
8 investigation into the killing of Manuel Ellis, other officers within the Tacoma
9 Police Department were sending texts of support to the Defendants. One such text
10 was sent on June 5, 2020 and said, *"Just wanted to let you guys know that the whole*
11 *second floor backs you. You guys are studs and did nothing wrong.... Please don't*
12 *hesitate to call or text. I'm here for you guys no matter what and will help in any*
13 *way I can."* The Tacoma officer who sent that text has been sued on two separate
14 occasions for having shot people. In one case, as the person screamed out in pain
15 the officer told him to "shut the fuck up," shockingly similar to the response to
16 Manuel Ellis' cry for help. The Tacoma Police Department's formal and informal
17 support of the Defendant Officers reflects the policies and customs of Tacoma that
18 ratifies and covers up officers' misconduct and illegal use of excessive force.

19
20 4.93 The Pierce County Sheriff's Office should never have been leading the Manuel
21 Ellis investigation. From the very beginning the agency had an obvious conflict of
22 interest because Deputy Sanders had assisted in restraining Manuel.

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24 4.94 The Washington State Patrol ultimately took over the Manuel Ellis investigation.
25 In addition to reviewing evidence already gathered by Pierce County the agency
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1 undertook its own investigation and attempted to interview some relevant
2 individuals.

3 4.95 Through his counsel, Officer Collins invoked his Fifth Amendment right against
4 self-incrimination in October 2020 and refused to provide any statements to
5 Washington State Patrol investigators.

6 4.96 Through his counsel, Officer Burbank invoked his Fifth Amendment right against
7 self-incrimination in October 2020 and refused to provide any statements to
8 Washington State Patrol investigators.

9 4.97 Through his counsel, Officer Rankine invoked his Fifth Amendment right against
10 self-incrimination in October 2020 and refused to provide any statements to
11 Washington State Patrol investigators.

12 4.98 Through his counsel, Officer Ford invoked his Fifth Amendment right against self-
13 incrimination in October 2020 and refused to provide any statements to Washington
14 State Patrol investigators.

15 4.99 Through his counsel, Officer Farinas invoked his Fifth Amendment right against
16 self-incrimination in October 2020 and refused to provide any statements to
17 Washington State Patrol investigators.

18 4.100 The Washington State Patrol never requested an interview from Officer
19 Komarovsky.

20 4.101 The Washington State Patrol concluded its initial investigation in November 2020
21 and transmitted its file materials to the Washington State Attorney General's Office
22 for potential prosecution.

1 4.102 After conducting an exhaustive review of the evidence, and applicable law, the
2 Washington State Attorney General's Office announced its charging decision in
3 May 2021.

4 4.103 As set forth in the Declaration for Determination of Probable Cause filed in Pierce
5 County Superior Court, Officers Collins, Burbank, and Rankine were criminally
6 charged for killing Manuel Ellis:
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9 "The charge of FELONY MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE against
10 BURBANK and COLLINS is supported by the evidence that Ellis died during
11 the course of and in furtherance of BURBANK and COLLINS's felonious
12 assault and/or unlawful imprisonment of Ellis. The predicate felonies of
13 assault in the second and third degrees are supported by evidence that
14 BURBANK and COLLINS, acting as either principles or accomplices, tackled
15 and struck Ellis multiple times, applied an LVNR on Ellis, and shot him with
16 a taser three times, all without justification for these uses of force.
17 Accordingly, this evidence, along with other evidence detailed above,
18 supports that BURBANK and COLLINS committed second degree assault by
19 any of the following means: (1) intentionally assaulting Ellis and thereby
20 recklessly inflicting substantially bodily harm; (2) assaulting Ellis with the
21 intent to commit unlawful imprisonment; and/or (3) assaulting Ellis by
22 strangulation or suffocation. The evidence also supports that BURBANK and
23 COLLINS committed third-degree assault by either of the following means:
24 (1) acting with criminal negligence in causing bodily harm to Ellis by means
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1 of a weapon or other instrument or thing likely to produce bodily harm; and/or
2 (2) causing bodily harm to Ellis accompanied by substantial pain that extends
3 for a period sufficient to cause considerable suffering. The predicate felony of
4 unlawful imprisonment is also supported by the above-detailed evidence that
5 BURBANK and COLLINS knowingly restrained Ellis without justification.
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7 The charge of FIRST DEGREE MANSLAUGHTER against BURBANK
8 and COLLINS is supported by the above-detailed evidence showing that the
9 officers recklessly caused Ellis's death when they (1) assaulted and restrained
10 Ellis without justification; (2) failed to render or call for urgent medical aid
11 after Ellis exhibited medical distress and said he could not breathe; (3) placed
12 Ellis in hogtie restraints; (4) failed to alert other officers to Ellis's medical
13 distress; and (5) failed to intervene when the officer put the spit hood on Ellis
14 and then failed to remove the spit hood, among other facts and circumstances.
15

16 The charge of FIRST DEGREE MANSLAUGHTER against RANKINE is
17 supported by the above-detailed evidence showing that RANKINE recklessly
18 caused Ellis's death when, after hearing Ellis say he could not breathe,
19 RANKINE continued to hold Ellis in the prone position and to apply pressure
20 onto his back. The charge is also supported by the evidence that RANKINE
21 failed to render or call for urgent medical aid as Ellis exhibited signs of a
22 medical crisis, failed to alert other officers to Ellis's medical distress, failed to
23 stop another officer from putting a spit hood over Ellis's head, and failed to
24 remove the spit hood as Ellis's condition declined, among other facts and
25 circumstances.”
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(Declaration for Determination of Probable Cause filed in *State of Washington*
v. Christopher Shane Burbank, Pierce County Superior Court case number 21-
1-01286-6, attached hereto as Exhibit “A”).

4.104 Officers Collins, Burbank, and Rankine have pled not guilty to the criminal charges.

4.105 Even after Officers Collins, Burbank, and Rankine were charged with unlawfully
killing Manuel Ellis, the City has still declined to take any adverse action against
them.

4.106 Even after Officers Collins, Burbank, and Rankine were charged with unlawfully
killing Manuel Ellis, Tacoma has continued to pay the men their regular wages. To
date, Officers Collins, Burbank, and Rankine have received over 15 months of
compensation while on paid administrative leave.

4.107 Tacoma citizens, including family members of Manuel Ellis, have effectively been
forced to help subsidize and support the unlawful conduct of Officers Collins,
Burbank, and Rankine through the taxes they must pay to the City.

4.108 The Defendants did not have a legitimate justification for stopping, seizing and
using deadly force against Manuel.

4.109 The Defendants told many lies about the encounter and omitted critical facts from
their reports. As one example, Officers Collins and Burbank never advised anyone
that Manuel Ellis had put both of his hands up and tried to surrender.

4.110 Manuel Ellis experienced significant pain, suffering, and fear prior to dying.

4.111 Manuel Ellis was 33 years old when he was killed. He was a black man. Manuel
was treated like he was a dangerous wild animal. Defendants described Manuel as

1 being aggressive, growling, “baring his teeth,” and having “freakish” superhuman
2 strength.

3 4.112 The Defendant’ actions were motivated by cruel, racist intent, and a belief that they
4 could get away with lynching a black man on the public streets of Tacoma.

5 4.113 If not for the bravery of S.M. and S.C. using their cell phones to record part of this
6 incident and ultimately coming forward as independent eyewitnesses to say what
7 they observed, the Defendants’ lies might have gone unchallenged and they likely
8 would have avoided all consequences for killing Manuel Ellis.

9 4.114 As of March 3, 2020, the Tacoma Police Department had not outfitted its vehicles
10 with dash cameras, or its patrol officers with body cams.

11 4.115 The Tacoma Defendants believed they could act with impunity and kill Manuel
12 without suffering any repercussions, in part because they believed they were not
13 being recorded during the incident.

14 4.116 The Tacoma Defendants also believed they could kill Manuel without any
15 repercussions because Tacoma implicitly and overtly condones and defends
16 officers that use excessive force against individuals. Tacoma police officers are
17 aware that they are unlikely to receive any discipline when they use deadly force
18 against a human being. The City of Tacoma repeatedly fails to discipline officers
19 who commit acts of excessive force, especially when it involves the use of deadly
20 force.

21 4.117 The City of Tacoma has a policy or custom of failing to discipline officers who
22 violate the Fourth Amendment rights of individuals, use excessive force, seize
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1 people without probable cause, fail to intervene to stop excessive force, and lie to
2 coverup relevant evidence.

3 4.118 The City of Tacoma's policy or custom tolerating and condoning police misconduct
4 by its personnel, including Officers Collins, Burbank, Rankine, Ford, Farinas, and
5 Komarovsky directly and proximately resulted in the death of Manuel Ellis.
6

7 4.119 As of March 3, 2020, the Pierce County Sheriff's Office had not outfitted its
8 vehicles with dash cameras, or its patrol officers with body cams.

9 4.120 The Pierce County Defendants believed they could act with impunity and kill
10 Manuel without suffering any repercussions, in part because they believed they
11 were not being recorded during the incident.
12

13 4.121 The Pierce County Defendants also believed they could kill Manuel without any
14 repercussions because Pierce County implicitly and overtly condones and defends
15 officers that use excessive force against individuals. Pierce County law
16 enforcement officers are aware that they are unlikely to receive any discipline when
17 they use deadly force against a human being. Pierce County repeatedly fails to
18 discipline officers who commit acts of excessive force, especially when it involves
19 the use of deadly force.
20

21 4.122 Pierce County has a policy or custom of failing to discipline officers who violate
22 the Fourth Amendment rights of individuals, use excessive force, seize people
23 without probable cause, fail to intervene to stop excessive force, and lie to coverup
24 relevant evidence.
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1 4.123 Pierce County's policy or custom tolerating and condoning police misconduct by
 2 its personnel, including Deputy Sanders and Lieutenant Messineo, directly and
 3 proximately resulted in the death of Manuel Ellis.

4 4.124 Tacoma failed to adequately train and supervise Defendants Collins, Burbank,
 5 Rankine, Ford, Farinas, and Komarovsky.

6 4.125 Pierce County failed to adequately train and supervise Defendants Sanders and
 7 Messineo.

8 4.126 Manuel's family and loved ones miss him dearly. Manuel was a central figure in
 9 their lives. He would make sure that his mother's lawn was mowed and that she
 10 was taking her medication. Manuel was always present in his mother's life. Manuel
 11 also provided his sister with significant care and support. He regularly watched her
 12 children and was on the list of people authorized to pick them up from school. His
 13 nephews and nieces miss him as well. Tragically, Manuel's minor child J.C. is
 14 forced to grow up without his father's love and support.
 15
 16

17 V. CAUSES OF ACTION

18 5.1. First Cause of Action. Defendants Matthew Collins, Christopher Burbank, Timothy
 19 Rankine, Masyih Ford, Armando Farinas, Ron Komarovsky, Gary Sanders, and
 20 Anthony Messineo are liable to the Plaintiffs for using excessive/deadly force and
 21 violating Manuel Ellis's Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, and/or for
 22 failing to intervene to prevent the other Officers from violating the decedent's
 23 rights. (42 U.S.C. § 1983).
 24

25 5.2. The actions of the Defendants were objectively unreasonable, violated clearly
 26 established law, and Plaintiffs' claims are not barred by qualified immunity.
 27

1 5.3. Second Cause of Action. Defendant City of Tacoma is liable to the Plaintiffs for
2 the violations of Manuel Ellis's constitutional rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983
3 because the Defendant's policies, procedures, or customs were the moving force of
4 the constitutional violations.

5
6 5.4. The myriad of failures described in the paragraphs above were due to, and were
7 emblematic of, the City of Tacoma's inadequate and reckless policies, procedures,
8 customs, and supervision regarding arrests, the Fourth Amendment, and the use of
9 deadly force.

10 5.5. The City of Tacoma was deliberately indifferent to the fact that its inadequate and
11 reckless policies, procedures, customs, training, and supervision would be the
12 moving force behind its Police Officers using unnecessary and unreasonable force.

13
14 5.6. Upon information and belief, Defendants Matthew Collins, Christopher Burbank,
15 Timothy Rankine, Masyih Ford, Armando Farinas, and Ron Komarovskiy were not
16 subject to any discipline as a result of their role in causing Manuel's unjustified and
17 unnecessary death, or the violations of policy and reckless actions described above.

18 5.7. Defendant City of Tacoma's ratification of this unlawful killing continues, and its
19 ratification and failure to take corrective action reflects its deliberate indifference
20 to the danger of constitutional violations and physical harm its policies and
21 practices create.

22
23 5.8. Third Cause of Action. Defendant Pierce County is liable to the Plaintiffs for the
24 violations of Manuel Ellis's constitutional rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 because
25 the Defendant's policies, procedures, or customs were the moving force of the
26 constitutional violations.
27

1 5.9. The myriad of failures described in the paragraphs above were due to, and were
2 emblematic of, Pierce County's inadequate and reckless policies, procedures,
3 customs, and supervision regarding arrests, the Fourth Amendment, and the use of
4 deadly force.

5
6 5.10. Pierce County was deliberately indifferent to the fact that its inadequate and
7 reckless policies, procedures, customs, training, and supervision would be the
8 moving force behind its officers using unnecessary and unreasonable force.

9 5.11. Upon information and belief, Defendants Gary Sanders and Anthony Messineo
10 were not subject to any discipline as a result of their role in causing Manuel's
11 unjustified and unnecessary death, or the violations of policy and reckless actions
12 described above.

13
14 5.12. Defendant Pierce County's ratification of this unlawful killing continues, and its
15 ratification and its failure to take corrective action reflects its deliberate indifference
16 to the danger of constitutional violations and physical harm its policies and
17 practices create.

18 5.13. Fourth Cause of Action. Defendants Matthew Collins, Christopher Burbank,
19 Timothy Rankine, Masyih Ford Armando Farinas, Ron Komarovsky, Gary
20 Sanders, and Anthony Messineo committed the tort of assault and battery.

21
22 5.14. Fifth Cause of Action. Defendants Matthew Collins, Christopher Burbank, Timothy
23 Rankine, Masyih Ford, Armando Farinas, Ron Komarovsky, Gary Sanders, and
24 Anthony Messineo are liable to the Plaintiffs for the torts of outrage and intentional
25 infliction of emotional distress.
26
27

1 5.15. Sixth Cause of Action. Defendants Matthew Collins, Christopher Burbank,
 2 Timothy Rankine, Masyih Ford, Armando Farinas, Ron Komarovsky, Gary
 3 Sanders, and Anthony Messineo are liable for intentionally causing the wrongful
 4 death of Manuel Ellis.

5 5.16. Seventh Cause of Action. Defendants Matthew Collins, Christopher Burbank,
 6 Timothy Rankine, Masyih Ford, Armando Farinas, Ron Komarovsky, Gary
 7 Sanders, and Anthony Messineo are liable for negligently causing the wrongful
 8 death of Manuel Ellis.

9 5.17. Eighth Cause of Action. Defendant City of Tacoma is liable for the tortious actions
 10 of its officers undertaken within the course and scope of their employment, pursuant
 11 to the doctrine of respondeat superior.⁶

12 5.18. Ninth Cause of Action. In committing the acts alleged in the preceding paragraphs,
 13 the Tacoma Police Officers acted at all relevant times within the scope of their
 14 employment with Tacoma. As a result, pursuant to State Law, Defendant City of
 15 Tacoma must indemnify the Defendant Officers for any judgment against them.

16 5.19. Tenth Cause of Action. Defendant Pierce County is liable for the tortious actions
 17 of its officers undertaken within the course and scope of their employment, pursuant
 18 to the doctrine of respondeat superior.

19 5.20. Eleventh Cause of Action. In committing the acts alleged in the preceding
 20 paragraphs, Deputy Sanders and Lieutenant Messineo acted at all relevant times
 21 within the scope of their employment with Pierce County. As a result, pursuant to

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 27 ⁶ Prior to filing this Complaint the Plaintiffs submitted Claim for Damages Forms to the City of Tacoma and Pierce County in compliance with RCW 4.96.020. Any prerequisites to bringing claims under Washington law have been satisfied.

1 State Law, Defendant Pierce County must indemnify the Defendant Officers for
2 any judgment against them.

3 5.21. Twelfth Cause of Action. All Defendants are liable for damages arising from their
4 unlawful conduct that caused the wrongful death of Manuel Ellis. The Defendants'
5 actions as described in this Complaint were a substantial factor in bringing about
6 Manuel's death, and without those actions, the death of Manuel would not have
7 occurred.
8

9 5.22. Marcia Carter has suffered complete destruction of her parent child relationship,
10 loss of companionship, and mental anguish as a result of the wrongful death of her
11 son.
12

13 5.23. Thirteenth Cause of Action. Monet Carter-Mixon is the personal representative of
14 the Estate of Manuel Ellis and she is authorized to pursue claims against the
15 Defendants.
16

17 5.24. Prior to his death, Manuel suffered serious personal injuries at the hands of the
18 Defendants, including but not limited to severe pain and emotional distress.
19

20 5.25. All Defendants are liable for these damages arising from their unlawful conduct
21 that caused Manuel's severe pain and emotional distress in that Manuel's injuries
22 were caused by the Defendants' wrongful acts, deliberate indifference,
23 recklessness, neglect, carelessness, or unskillfulness while acting as agents of the
24 City of Tacoma and/or Pierce County.
25

26 5.26. The Defendants actions as described in this Complaint were a substantial factor in
27 bringing about the injuries described in this Count, and without those actions, these
injuries would not have occurred.

VI. Plaintiffs' Immense Damages

6.1 Manuel Ellis (known to his family and friends as "Manny") was 33 years old when he died. Based on his life expectancy it is expected that he would have lived for several decades if his life had not been abruptly cut short by the Defendants.

6.2 Manuel had a passion for life. He loved music and sports. Manuel loved playing drums in his church band and enjoyed time with his family. He especially loved spending time with his mother, siblings, and other family members.

6.3 Manuel experienced unthinkable pain, suffering, and fear prior to death. Manuel suffered for an extended period of time before he passed away.

6.4 As a result of the killing of her son, Marcia Carter suffered injury to her parent child relationship with Manuel. She has suffered, and continues to suffer, serious emotional harm as a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct.

6.5 As a proximate result of the Defendant's unlawful conduct described above, Plaintiffs have incurred medical and funeral expenses, lost earnings and earning capacity, suffered physical and emotional pain, suffering, and disfigurement, lost liberty, lost the enjoyment of life, and suffered other special and general damages.

6.6 Plaintiffs seek recovery of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and applicable Washington law.

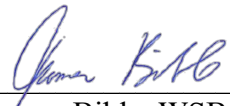
6.7 The actions of Defendants Collins, Burbank, Rankine, Ford, Farinas, Komarovsky, Sanders, and Messineo were reprehensible, malicious, oppressive, and showed reckless disregard for Manuel's life. Plaintiffs seek recovery of punitive damages from the individually named Defendants.

6.8 Per RCW 49.60.030, the Defendants are liable to the Plaintiffs for violation of the Plaintiffs' civil rights to the right to be free from discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, honorably discharged veteran or military status, sexual orientation, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability is recognized as and declared to be a civil rights. Manuel Ellis was a black man who was stopped by police officers while walking home from 7-Eleven with doughnuts and a bottle of water. He was deemed suspicious by the officers and they beat, tased, choked, and hogtied him as a result of their false perceptions of Manuel Ellis that are irretrievably linked to his race.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendants; award compensatory damages and attorney fees, as well as punitive damages against the Defendants; and enter any additional relief this Court deems just and appropriate.

DATED this the 15th day of September, 2021.

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